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cies; each set having its own distinct seasons, and thus giving rise to the apparition of two or three successive broods in the course of the year. He regarded these series as distinct from each other as any two species, and offering differences such as usually characterize somewhat distinct genera.

All this was based upon what the author stated to be a fact, that the eggs of these species are wholly undeveloped at the birth of the female, and that they are not developed for weeks or months, so that what appears to be two successive broods of the butterflies cannot possibly be such, as one cannot be descended from the other. Any one, in fact, must have come direct from the second brood back of it and not the first.

Mr. Edwards ascertained in 1875, '76, and '77, by breeding *A. myrina* in the Catskill mountains (in part, bringing the eggs or caterpillars to Coalburgh, W. Va.) that the foregoing statement was based in error. That the females at birth have fully developed eggs, requiring but impregnation, and that they are laid almost immediately; in fact, two of his butterflies paired a few hours after both emerged from the chrysalis. Eggs were laid to the number of ninety-three, within forty-eight hours from chrysalis, and they produced caterpillars. Also that other points in Mr. Scudder's curious history were made in error; and his observations were published in the *Canadian Entomologist*. Nevertheless, in his work on Butterflies, Mr. Scudder repeats the same story, with no verification or data whatever, and with no direct allusion to the published refutation.

Mr. Edwards stated that *Thecla henrici* Grote, lays its eggs on the wild plum at the base of the plum stalks; the young larvæ climb the stalks and eat a hole in the side of the small plum, and thereafter continued to feed on the inner part of the plum, going to another when the first is excavated. The species is single-brooded, appearing in April, about the time the wild plum trees are coming into bloom (in West Virginia).

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EDITORS' TABLE.

EDITORS: A. S. PACKARD, JR., AND E. D. COPE.

—The popular view as to the definition of science, if we are to judge from the subject matter of "scientific columns" in our newspapers and magazines, is somewhat wide of the mark. It is evidently not well understood that the application of science to practical life is not science itself, and should be treated of under a

distinct name. Science (including metaphysics) embraces the description of the properties of bodies, and of the general laws which are derived therefrom. The processes necessary for accomplishing these ends, including deductive reasoning, are included, as accessories, under the same general head. But the manifold uses of the knowledge thus acquired are not science, but art. Not fine art of course, but mechanic art, medical art, etc. Mechanic art is the application to human uses of the facts and laws of physical and mathematical sciences. Medical art is an application of the facts and laws of anatomical and physiological science. The pursuit of applied science is always a shorter road to popular favor than the cultivation of pure science. People are naturally impressed by their senses, and they easily confound the exhibitor with the creator. Moreover the genius displayed by the inventor is like that of the artist proper, a wonderful attribute of the human mind. It is only second in rank to the power of discovering new truth, and it excites our wonder the more, because it is more automatic. *Omne ignotum pro mirabile* is a saying which describes the average sentiment of humanity. With lucid explanation, wonder ceases, for "anybody can understand it." From time immemorial the worker in mysteries has commanded the admiration and purses of mankind, while the expounder of truth has scarcely been tolerated. But it is becoming generally known that all mysteries yield to the solvent of investigation, and that when the web is unraveled, it is found to consist of the universal raw material, put together by the ordinary laws of necessity which reason discloses. Nevertheless mental automatism remains, after consciousness, the second wonder of the universe, whether it be displayed in scientific or artistic labor. While science has her true field—the discovery of truth, it will ever be the glory of art to apply it to human necessities and pleasures.

—In the death of the Hon. Lewis H. Morgan, American science loses one of its original thinkers, and one of its most indefatigable workers. His work on ancient society is "epoch-making," and advanced the science to a new stage of its history. In selecting the industrial history of mankind as the true test of his progress, Mr. Morgan applied the idea, subsequently worked out by Herbert Spencer, that the industrial form of society is a higher type than the militant, and is more prosperous, and more permanent. It is the available test of the progress of intelligence among primitive races; and the progress of intelligence is the evolution of man. We are satisfied that Mr. Morgan's general ethnologic system will remain, whatever may become of some of the details, and that his name will stand as that of the first of American thinkers in the high field of anthropology, up to this date. Like other

men who are ahead of their generation, Mr. Morgan did not receive the popular recognition which was his due and which his native modesty forbade him to seek; but that his work rewarded him with true satisfaction cannot be doubted by those who knew him.

—Congress will soon be occupied with the question of the revision of the tariff. We have already referred¹ to the tax on intellectual progress which has been imposed in the shape of duties on books, apparatus and specimens necessary for private students of natural history in this country. No congressman familiar with the situation would countenance such a piece of medieval barbarism, and if scientists will act in the premises, we have not a doubt that the objectionable legislation will be repealed this winter. But we must act. Let every subscriber to the *NATURALIST* write to his representative in Congress, and ask for his influence in favor of repeal. Congressmen will naturally give the preference to those objects to which their attention is most urgently directed.

—American "Academies of Science" are frequently constituted like stock corporations, with a sufficient sprinkling of scientific men to furnish credit to the remaining members. Sometimes the president is a scientific man, but the secretary, like those of corporations, is generally selected for his clerical ability; so also many of the other officers. The Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences has lately done itself the honor of electing one of its most distinguished scientific members to the office of president. We refer to Professor Joseph Leidy. This is a step in the right direction, and one to be followed we hope by many others of the same kind.

—An American cotemporary accuses the *NATURALIST* of appropriating from its pages a notice of Dr. Hahn's so-called organic remains in meteorites. The note in question was taken from the *Journal of the Royal Microscopical Society of London*, and by an oversight was not credited to that source. The failure to credit the article will however hardly be regretted by its author.

—Of all the experts examined during the Guiteau trial, Dr. Edward Spitzka, of New York, seems to be the only one to recognize the fact that a man may be insane by malformation, and not be more diseased than a man with strabismus or with six fingers.

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RECENT LITERATURE.

HABIT AND INTELLIGENCE, by Joseph John Murphy.² This is a thoroughly well written and thoughtful work, and one which will well repay perusal even by those who are not prepared to accept the conclusions which the author himself asserts rather than endeavors to prove.

The writer is a thorough evolutionist in so far as the doctrine

¹*NATURALIST*, February, 1881.

²*Habit and Intelligence*; a series of Essays on the Laws of Life and Mind. By JOSEPH JOHN MURPHY. Second Edition Illustrated, pp. 585. London. Macmillan & Co. 1879.